DUCKS BEGINNING TO FLY.

SPORTSMEN DETECT BIRD SIGNS OF AN TARLY SPRING.

Already There is Heard the Hooking of the Wild Goose in Its Northward Flight and the First Flocks of Ducks Are Now 611ddening the Hearts of the Gunner. CARROLLTON, Ill., March 21.—The scattering porthward and now the vanguard of butterballs and bluebills is speeding past, their sharp elbows singing against the down-blowing winds. Ten days ago the initial honking of the wild goose 'V," its point toward the north star, told of an early spring. It was followed by the first detachment of sandhill cranes, flying as usual in broken formation, and after them came the hardy little ducks which do not go to the Guif until ice cakes are Boating in the lakes and rivers, and wend their ways northward as soon as their secret intelligence tells them that the waters are opening. The winter in the West has been so open and the birds remained so long in the high latitudes that it was thought they would be late in returning, but they are even ahead of their customary time. People out here place no dependence on the goose-bone prophet and they believe that Hicks of St. Louis is airy and vain, but they do swear by the wild fowl and they have never found their trust misplaced. The love-making of the crows is another sign of

At this time, and for some days to come, there is no more harm in spring shooting than in fall shooting, though most of the States have forbidden it. It is true that on the journey back to the breeding grounds many hens are slain which would otherwise raise ducklings, but it is true also that many of them are killed on the southward flight which would prove to be breeders later on. It is still so steadily cold that there is no danger that the game will spoil before it can be shipped to market. By April, however, large piles of dead ducks and geese will be decaying on the river banks, of no use to anybody, and it is this feature of spring shooting which makes it so generally condemned. Market hunters, however, and many sportsmen who do not shoot for a living, pay little attention to the sentiment of the case. With many men it is sufficient to say that the ducks are coming and sport may be had. There are plenty of these all through the West, and they are nowhere thicker than along the

the break-up and for some time past they have

been cawing in the treetops and selecting

This stream is a natural passageway for returning wild fowl, and for a sufficient reason. In seeking their summer grounds ducks and geese, for the most part, follow the water. The rivers open long in advance of the lakes and small ponds. In flying south the game covers a wide extent of territory. As it is more scattered, it stands the more chance for its life and comparatively small bags are made. In coming back, however, it swings up the rivers, there being no other water within reach, and it falls in tens of thousands. The Mississippi River, which is always open for the greater part of its length, is a favorite avenue for the return, and millions of the birds curve eastward when the mouth of the Illinois is reached and follow its windings. It is a stream rich in duck food, and it has come to be much shot over. The flyers stick to it until they are half way to Chicago, then, for the most part, they desert it and go due north, flying over middle and western Wisconsin to Lake Superior and beyond. In coming north they reverse their order in going south. First are the butterhalfs then the bluebills, then mallards canvasbacks, redheads, widgeons, gadwells, sprigtails, wood ducks, green-winged teals and blue-winged teals. These fast, green and blue, go no further north than the lakes of Wisconsin, many of them breeding on the Horicon marshes about the middle of the State.

One of the earliest comers is the di-dapper. or "hell-diver," so called from the remarkable swiftness with which it gets under water when danger threatens. No man with a gun, however, pays any attention to it. It is almost impossible to kill it when it is sitting on the water, as it watches the sportsman closely, and dives as soon as his hand moves, allowing the that to patter harmlessly upon the water it so lately occupied. Negroes in the South who use hammer guns kill it often by cutting a circular piece of pasteboard and fitting it round the barrels just in front of the hammers, leaving a small orifice through which sight is taken. The di-dapper cannot then see the motion of the trigger hand. Northern shooters go to no such trouble, as the bird is bony and poor of flesh and unspeakably fishy. It is difficult to explain its long migrations, as it is of very poor flight, not often covering more than 100 yards ere it again hits the water, but it is probable that, in seeking the Gulf. it swims at least as much as it flies, and, striking a southward flowing stream, paddles all night. It is swift on the water and able to cover a great distance if swimming steadily.

The rail is another semi-aquatic bird, of clumsy air motion, but it makes nothing of a thousand or fifteen hundred miles. What becomes of this bird in the spring no man in the West can say. In the autumn the streams are filled with them, not a clump of wild rice failing to have a degen tenants. Often 200 fall in a day to a single gun. They remain in countless numbers for two weeks. Then one night most of them get up and go an I three days after not one is left. In the spring, though it is certain they come North to breed, nothing at all is ever seen of them. It is sure, however, that they do not start back until the rivers are all open. Possibly in seeking their breeding grounds they teed and rest at might, making their flights by day so high as to be invisible.

The sandhill crane is an individual which starts north early because it has a long way to go. It breeds as far up almost as the Baffin's Bay country, making its summer home along the thousand miets of Huusen's Bay. It has apparently an unlimited ability to withstant cold, though its long legs are utterly unprotected from the thigh down. It is not a swift flyer, in this respect being much the inferior of the Canada goose, but it has the capacity to go on forever once it has started. Often it will fly for two days and nights without once seeking ground, averaging forty miles an hour with a steady persistence worthy of all praise. Sandhill cranes have been killed in Illinois having in their crops and bodies portions of undigested food gathered in the guit country. It is not generally known that the flesh of this ungainly fowl, when roasted as the goose is roasted, is equal to the flesh of any large feathered thing. It gets very fat in, winter, the breast is plump and tender, and it has an exquisite flavor. It is a sort of singed eat, being much better than it looks to be, and it has its unband-some appearance to thank for its preservation from restangant menus. It is not often siam by man, partly because it is seemingly uninviting and partly because it is sensingly uninviting and partly because it is one of the warlest of lowis, equalling ever seen of them. It is sure, however, that they do not start back until the rivers are all

man who believes in holding on instead of holding ahead will fare badly on the Illinois. With such ducks as bluebills or butterballs crossing at fifty yards and twenty yards above the water, it is necessary to lead by twenty feet, and often a man who thinks that he is holding seven yards in front of the leading duck in the flock will, to his astonishment, see the last one come plunging heading down, having been centred by a load intended for an individual fifty feet shead of him.

It is under such circumstances that the old

It is under such circumstances that the old logange, with its lour and a half drams of bowler and ourse and a quarter of No. 4 shot, comes most r adily into play. The successful men of the illinois are those who believe in the large calibers. The li-rauge with nitro explosive is all well enough as a quailor safes with the large calibers. The li-rauge with nitro explosive is all well enough as a quailor safes winter home marshes, as well as a beautiful thing to handle and a great comfort withal, but hagainst birds wearing a winter coat of feathers, boring fast through a crossing half-gale, its feetle pop is only an expression of linal equacy. In using this gun in this lattitude and in the spring season, it offer follows that the rattle of the shot on the breast-plumes that the rattle of the shot on the breast-plumes that the rattle of the shot on the breast-plumes and interpretation of the shoting changes. The first metting and sloughs is the signal for the appearance of the shooting changes. The first metting and sloughs is the signal for the appearance of the singured by their long tath. The mailard is fond of them and forsakes the open river entirely for the more secluded streams over which the limbs of the trees hang thickly. This kind of sport is preferable to butterball killing on the wind-swept reaches of the limbs. The mai with the gun is much more comfortable. He is loss exposed, is subjected to less exertion and he is not obliged to have a companion with a boat. One of the dearest things to a confirmed duckshooter is the solitude which it ought to give him. For a time he is freed from the clatter and roughness of companionship, beep-buried in the woods, and sout his mouth tigality. He only is the witness of his skill and when he makes a driving double the great bodies crashing down through the can think his thoughts, keep his eye peeled and sout his mouth tigality. He only is the winness of his skill and dwen the south seeking for feeding from the woods of the shoter is displayed at its best. If he fin

them before they come within gunshot, of estimating the distance at which they will pass him, of identifying their species and thus learning something of their rate of travel, or of concluding how much he will lead them. He is compelled, too, to keep his gaze fixed upward and is apt to acquire that crick in the neck which comes most often from squirrel hunting. Suddenly, without warning of any kind the birds will dart above him. He can only throw up his gun, instinctively calculate the altitude and speed and pull the trigger. It is not surprising that under these conditions the best shots of the Mississippi Valley are unable to do better than one bird in the bag for every four shells expended. The satisfaction of making a clean shot of this character, however, is not to be equalled by many things within the experience of the sportsman.

Duck hunting in the woods in spring tests most of the attibutes of the shooter. The more scientific he is, not only as a marksman but as a nunter, the bigger his bag will be. He must know upon what the birds are feeding and when and where. He must know how to approach their feeding places without betraying to them the damaging fact that a man with a shotgun is after them. He must select his hiding place, not only with reference to the completeness of his concealment, but also with reference to the facilities which it will afford him for handling his weapon in the proper manner. If he has decoys, he must know how to set themout with their heads to the wind and displaying a probable arrangement of their forms on the water. Nothing is em before they come within gunshot, of timating the distance at which they will pass

dim for handling his weapon in the proper namer. If he has decoys, he must know how o set themout with their heads to the wind and displaying a probable arrangement of their forms on the water. Nothing is quicker to detect a fault of this kind han a mallard drake or hen of one or two seasons' experience. There are certain formations which these ducks never assume in leciling and the tyro is and to blunder on them the first thing. The shooter must know how to shoot after he has chosen his blind and perfected his preparations and, above all, he must know how to call. If he has elected to do slough shooting, calling will be a necessity to him, though he may dispense with it at a pond where mallards have been feeding or where he has decoys set out in plain view of passing flocks. On the slough, however, the more adept he is in giving the assembly and feeding calls of the bird the more successful he will be.

The assembly call is a resonant succession of tah-skals and when they are perfectly given it is not wonderful that the ducks should hurry to the point whence they come. The feeding note, however, is not louder than the sound made by a man who clucks to a drowsy horse, and it is indeed wonderful to note the distances at which the mallards will hear it and answer its summons. Sometimes a flock hurtling past at a height of 200 yards may be made to swerve, wheel and plunged downward to the water from which this gentle noise of swallowing has come up to them. No man can hear it when the rods distant, but the ducks will catch it at more than three times that distance even when in rapid flight. If resting quietly on the water the feeding note will call them when they are 300 yards away.

If a man has friends in the city to whom he may express his game or if he limits his killing to the needs of the camp he may reconcile spring shooting to his conscience without trouble. Those, however, are the only conditions under which a sell-respecting sportsman may indulge in it. The physical attributes of it are pleasant enough.

BETS ON JOCKEYS UNSAFE. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR EASTERN

TRACKS LAST YEAR. Problem of the Jockey Who May Suddenly Stop Riding-Variable Stars at Morris Park - Unique Record of O'Counor

at Acqueduct-Lessons of the Season. One of the factors to be considered in making bets on a stable, as well as on a jockey, is the possibility of its ceasing suddenly to be an active participant in the great game for a longer or a shorter period. For instance, the horses may suddenly have a spell of sickness or train off and there will be no entries for weeks. If this should happen when a considerable sum of money is in the hands of the bookmakers awaiting redemp tion, what is to be done? What switch is to be made and on what principle? This is still more likely to happen in the case of a prominent jockey. The brilliant riders, those who attract the notice of the public by their meteoric succession of wins, are more likely to meet with accidents than the more mediocre riders. A boy who has had a headline or two naturally feels to a certain extent that the eyes of the world are on him; if he can score another win, he is going to do it, and under the excitement of the moment in a close contest he may do something which brings him under censure, and which, in a cooler moment, say in an easier race, he would not have done. This may cause the boy to be set down for the remainder of the meeting, as was the case several times last season with well-known and capable boys, and if the \$5-a-race punter had a hundred or two in the ring "waiting orders," what would he do about it? Then again, there is the chance of injury which at just such a time may incapacitate a jockey for months, or, as in the case of Burns, after Saratoga, he may go elsewhere to ride, bringing the player to the level of the poolroom, instead of the track, to recover losses. This occurred in a still more marked degree with Odom, who finished the Morris Park fall meeting with \$156 belonging to the punter in the hands of the bookmakers, and did not ride at Aqueduct. When was the player to get back his good money, and how was he to know? Suppose the boy was controlled by a man who considered the best thing he could do would be to lie off for the winter, would it be correct to carry the deficit over to the next season and start in afresh to retrieve it on the boy's mounts? The strict letter of system playing would point to "Yes," but common sense would point to a decisive "No."

Another difficulty confronting the player of jockeys is the bunching of the wins before and after long runs of losses. If a player is induced to begin right away, he starts at the maximum when a series of losses is due, and if he is already playing the boy with most wins, he must be playing losers, for the bunches of wins seldom come to the boy at the head of the list, and by the time the losing leader is displaced the pendulum is swinging to loss and the player is again euchred. Take any two boys in the subjoined records and look up the race records. A has 25 mounts and 7 wins, or 26 per cent., and B has 27 mounts and 6 wins, or 21 per cent. and then B scores 3 wins in 6 races. Now, 28 mounts and 7 wins bring him to 25 per cent, and 29 mounts and 8 wins gives 27 per cent., and B is due for play; he loses, and 30 races and 8 wins shows 26 per cent. If A should not have been riding meanwhile, what is to be done? If A has ridden and lost, B is still to be played and another win (possibly at 1-3 on) places him at 28 per cent, ready for two more losses to complete his 50 per cent. increase. This problem occurs right along throughout each individual record, reproducing the black, red, black, red. black, red, alternates of the wheel or the similar movement of stocks, which kill almost every system for the time being. These are the matters which are seldom considered by the system investigator, who only investigates on paper, and not practically, at the track. It seems almost impossible for a man to follow any line of investigation in this matter without favoring his pet idea and making toboggan slides over the rough places; almost any system will pay, theoretically, if worked out on the "dopes" the next morning when the horse opening at 10-1, 3-1, 1-1, and closing at 11-5, is by the investigator played right across the board to save the bet on the third winning, whereas at the track he would have flown around from book to book, in the good old way, seeking "the best of it" until the even money third was gone and his het would have been made on first and place only, which, resulting in a loss in actual practice, would in the investigation have been scheduled as a win. Especially is this the case in the investigation of lockey systems, and it is more easy of application here than to

ductive of more loss and trouble to the punter
With Maher, Bullman, Spencer and Wilson having respectively 14, 12, 11 and 8 wins at the close of the Gravesend meeting, Morris Park looked like a land of promise. However, Maher was suspended, and this brought in Clawson to the fourth place with 5 wins to his credit. Bullman was the new star, and the question was, would he continue his somewhat startling career or drop; and if so, would that leave Spencer as the standby, his record for the year as a whole being undoubtedly the best to date; and if not, what about Wilson? These are a few only of the ques-tions which confronted the greatest win or the percentage player of the jockey as last season drew to a close. The results showed that all these horses were wrong. Jenkins, a new star, shot across the firmament, little Odom came second, Winnie O'Connor ranked third, and Bullman fell to fourth. The leader, Jenkins, made his appearance on the fourth day of the Gravesend meeting, riding Lady Madge for J. J. Hyland, meeting. Inding Lady Madge for J. J. Hyland, and in 14 races managed to get second twice, on Dan Rice at 6-1 and Sky Scraper at 10-1, and his first win was Belle of Memphis, 4-1, on the ninth day of that meeting, his total being 5 wins in 43 mounts, nothing very startling. With his first race at Morris Park he landed Charentus, at 15-1, first past the wire in the first race of the opening day, and his record looks as follows.

favorites or handicap choices, and therefore pro-

by those who wish to investigate further. The following table places the full record at a glance before the punter, showing the leading lockeys at each meeting, with the number of wins, the

mounts and the current percentage: AQUEDUCT, SPRING

				Pet
			s. Wins. (
١	Spencer	40	15	3
	Maher	26	10	3
	Mitchell	66	9	1
ĺ	McCue	57	9	1
ì	MORRIS PARK, SPRING	3.		
	Clawson	40	10	2
	McCue	56	9	1
	Maher	33	6	1
	Odom	29	5	1
۱	GRAVESEND, SPRING			
	Spencer	46	13	2
	MeCue	58	11	2
	Odom	60	8	1
	Maher	46	7	1
	SHEEPSHEAD, SPRING	1		
ļ	McCue	47	12	2
١	O'Leary	27	9	2
	Turner	23	7	3
	Clawson	18	5	2
	BRIGHTON BEACH-FIRST	HAI	12	
į	Odom	53	16	3
	McCue	50	15	3
	O'Leary	59	8	1
	Turner	49	8	î
۱	BRIGHTON BEACH-SECON		ALF.	
ı	Maher	48	17	3
ł	Mitchell	35	7	1
	Dupee	26	4	1
ļ	Doggett	40	•	
	SARATOGA.	W. M.		100
į	Maher	6.3	21	3
į	Spencer	73	21	2
į	Burns	80	21	3
ļ	Turner	44	1.	9
١	SHEEPSHEAD, FALL			
	Spencer	52	14	1575
	O'Connor	41	9	2
	Maher	57	9	1
	O'Leary	48	7	1
	GRAVESEND, FALL			
	Maher	50	14	52.5
	Bullman	55	12	2
ļ	Spencer	43	12	2
	Wilson	39	6	2
	MORRIS, PARK FALL			
	Jenkins	60	15	2
۱	Odom	53	11	2
۱	O'Connor	53	10	1
	Bullman	55	U	1
	AQUEDUCT, FALL.			
	O'Connot	66	19	3
ı	Jenkins	64	17	9
	B	200	2.5	- 5

Here is shown the constant variation in the position of the successful lockeys. It is impossible to apply, satisfactorily, any known scale of bets except the cumulative so-much-a-race-and-winback-looses system, and while this has run along for many meetings and required less than \$1,000 to win the \$5 each race, or \$30 a day, at the Aqueduct meeting, the closing one for New York players, as a rule, the polular O'Connor, riding 66 races with 19 winners, 15 seconds and 16 thirds, slid into a 'rot' which called for \$39,085 to win out, and practically the same thing occurred to Sloan, Griffin, Sims and Taral in their day. With favorites, handicap selections, &c., some line of percentage can be drawn because a certain percentage of win or loss must come to the surface and past results demonstrate what that percentage is, but with the lockeys there is no line to be drawn. The average meeting of, say, eighty races shows an average of eight entries to a race, or 640 animals and, therefore, lockeys; and fifty five or sixty of these races will be won by about thirteen boys, the odd twenty winners being distributed among the others. The above table shows that during 1899 fifteen boys in turn ranked among the four first at each meeting, and the brain fairly whirls when one contemplates a system designed to keep track and follow the single leader through his evolutions of the year. This becomes the more apparent when it is shown that at the half-way house, the close of Saratoga, the percenting record for the year ran. Maher, 31 per cent.; Mctue, 20 per cent.; Oken, 16 per cent.; Mitchell, 14 per cent.; Bullman, 10 per cent.; and O'Connor, 10 per cent., and that on percentage alone on contain the percentage alone on contain the boys of few mounts whose percentage struck 45 per cent. and 50 per cent.), the full record for 1899 ran as follows: Here is shown the constant variation in the po-

I	* ***																		Per
ı	Jockey.																Mounts.	wins.	Cent
ı	Turner	٠.	*							٠					*		148	45	8(
	Maher			 				,									321	87	27
	Spencer	00				7			Ü		į.						390	98	26
	Burns																80	21	26
	Jenkins																	37	9
	McCue																	60	20
																		64	
	O'Connor																		
	Odom		×		*	*		٠	6	*		63		1				62	16
	Clawson			 			×	,				 					340	56	16
	Bullman.																305	51	16
	O'Leary																	54	1.5
	Muchell																	35	12
																	214	0.8	- 13
	Wilson																61.6	2.0	1.1
	Doggett			 									,		. 00	*	182	16	

That jockeys are played is certain. That money is won on them appears to be demonstrated, but for how long money is won, except where very large capital is used—much larger than is required for better returns along other lines of speculation—is not so clear, and the supposition is that it is generally lost again, and nothing said about it by the losers. It seems foolish to worry about jockeys when other systems are demonstrated as satisfactory.

one on of them. It is set to convert. The property of the set of the property of the property of the set of th

His Rivals Got a Corner on the Ricksha Market That Shut Him Out-Corralled and Locked Up His Voters, Too-Hot Time in Tokio That Night-Sharp Japs

Kawakami, the leading star of the troupe of Japanese players who are now in this city, is not only an actor and theatre manager in his own country but also a politician. He has written made stump speeches and lectured on the Japanese political issues of the day, and has twice been a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Before he became an actor, which was only in 1896, he was a political agitator so outspoken and pronounced in his denunciations of existing conditions and Government methods, that he was repeatedly landed in jail. In fact it was because he found that the paths of oratory led so very often to the lock-up that he took to the stage. By means of the drama he believed he could carry on his propa ganda of political reform better even than he That is why and how he became an actor. They call him the Coquelin of Japan. When he gets through his engagements here he is going over to France with his theatrical troupe and the Oriental and the Occidental Coquelin will be showing their dramatic powers in the same city and at the same time during the Paris Exposition.

Kawakami does not speak English, but through the alert, quick-witted interpreter who accompanies him he told a reporter for THE SUN a good many interesting things about his two campaigns for the Chamber of Deputies. He had been on the stage for six years when he first ran for the Chamber. He does not say so himself, but it is nevertheless the fact that he had by that time become a good deal of a matinee idol and that all the Tokio women were his stanch supporters. Kawakami in speaking of this feature of his campaign limits the direct feminine influence in his favor to his wife; but it is a well known fact that he had the almost solid support of all the Japanese women in the district he wished to represent in his campaigns of 1896 and 1897. Kawakami was not elected. In fact in 1897

he only got forty-five votes. But that was not the fault either of Kawakami or of his fair supporters. What beat him in the first election was a corner in jurickishas; what beat him in the second was a corner in fish. To be sure, in the last election the corner in fish was supplemented by some rather low down practical politics on the part of his opponent. That crafty statesman had a large force of soshi enlisted under his banner and so, for the matter of that, did Kawakami. Soshi in Japan are the political bouncers, sluggers and all-around workers. You go to a head soshi and hire him and his gang for so many yen a head to be your bodyguard and fighting contingent. It is their business to get out the voters and to cane in the heads and block the child-like and bland little games of the other fellow's soshi. But the other fellow's soshi were one too many for Kawakami's in his last campaign. They rounded up a lot of Kawakami voters, herded them together in a hall and kept them locked up until the polls were closed. That little stroke of diplomacy, together with the corner in fish, was what did the business for Kawakami. It was pretty much a clean sweep for the opposition candidate. "How was the corner in fish worked against

me?" asked Kawakami when it was suggested to him that the relation between fish and politics was not quite clear. "Well, I will tell you. You see I was a candidate in the Twelfth Tokio section in which there are a great many farmers and a great many fishermen. I was solid with the farmers and my opponent was solid with the fishermen. Tukazi was my opponent's name. He is blind, but that does not prevent his being very shrewd. You see fish is the chief fertilizer in Japan for farmers who are anywhere near the sea. They are practically dependent in fact sea. They are practically dependent in fact upon what fish they can buy of the fishermen for the enrichment of the soil. Very good. Now what does the blind but very knowing Tukazi do? Just this. He goes among all the fishermen in the section and makes himself more solid than ever with them. He is rich and he spends much money among them. They liked him before. Now they were ready to do anything he told them. And what did he tell them? Just this. 'All the farmers,' he said, 'are going to vote for Kawakami. Now you go to the farmers and say to them they shall have no fish for fertilizer if they vote for Kawakami. Tell them they either vote for Tukazi or get no fish. No Tukazi vote, no fish. I will buy your fish. I

It will buy all you miss selling to farmers in that way. That's what Tuknal told the fishermen and the way. That's what Tuknal told the fishermen and the fit work? Well. Ionly got 45 voies.

"Yes, that fish corner and the rounding up of a lot of my voters by Tuknal's sons his what beat a lot of my voters by Tuknal's sons his what beat a me in 1896 I was beaten by similar methods. I did not know as much as but per nor quies of the men's. He was a farmer and large land owner, my opponent. Iffabagashi is his name. A shrewd politician he is to. It was he who planned the his inrickisha corner that had as much as anything to do with beating me. He planned it and his sosh carried it out and they did it so quiesly the world with the way. In Japan you have got to go around and see all your voters on election day. If you don't they wont go to the polls. They expense. You take voters to the polls in carriages sometimes here in America. In Japan we take them to vote in the hinricists.

They expense. You take voters to the polls in carriages sometimes here in America. In Japan we take them to vote in the hinricists. All the jinricistsha tisken. Not one to be had for love or money. It seemed absurd. There are over two hundred innicistshas in the Twelfth and the men and another—everywhere the same thing. All the jinricistsha in the section. These he did not want to use he had for love or money. It seemed absurd. There are over two hundred innicistshas in the Twelfth and gone and rented every blessed jinricistsha in the section. These he did not want to use he had got the top the section. The had 5 ven for each and very limricisha. The his world with a did not man the section. The had 5 ven for each and every limricisha. That is your money \$2.00 at 10 tol. Twenty thousand dollars is a small sum here, but in Japan dit you represent Mr. Kawakamil' asked This Sin reporter. The Librairs represented the section. The had 5 ven for each and the section and the part of thinks, the history was a set to fish the section of the had seen

FISH AND RICKSHA WON.

ACTOR KAWAKAMI TELLS HOW HE
LOST IWO ELECTIONS.

His Rivals Got a Corner on the Ricksha

So years of age and you must bear a good reputation—never involved in any fraudulent or dishonorable transactions of any kind. That is all that is essential to being a member of the Chamber of Deputies—that and being elected. It is not so easy to be elected. I found that out."

"Will you continue in politics when you return to Japan"

"Cettainly. I shall continue advocating my

"Certainly. I shall continue advocating my political beliefs just as I always have done. I hope, too, to do something toward breaking down the prejudice against people of the stage."

EARLY INDIAN ATHLETES. Their Favorite Games Were Bowling, Ball,

Running, Wrestling, &c. From the Chicago Chroniele. The American Indians were great bowlers. Alleys of greater length than any in use to-day were built in the open fields. Balls hown out of stone were rolled by genuine Indian muscle. In fact there is scarcely a popular kind of game played in this country to-day but that its coun-

terpart can be found in the age of the red man. They were gamblers, too, even to forfeiting the

of the games he played.

mote. The Western Reserve of Ohio was one of the centres for the Indian bowlers. In several

Many things which some of us to-day may believe are contemporaneous only with the age in which we live by research may be found to have existed in the every-day life of the American Indian. Polygamy was practised by certain Indian tribes long before Joseph Smith founded the Mormon belief. Vapor baths were enjoyed by the Indian before the white man came to disturb his hunting ground.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIALIST COLONI.

Washington's which some of us to-day may believe at the recollection. Suddenly his lack sobered again.
"Say you." to the drunken man, "what day was that? Tell the troot now."
"It was a Friday."
"Yes. you did. John."
"An' when he brought me steak didn't I bang him over the head with it?"
"Yes."
"Well, why wouldn't I?" Why wouldn't I?" and Jahn. Looked around for experssions of approval.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIALISZ COLONI.

Conditions at "Equality" Described by a "Well, why wouldn't I? Why wouldn't I?

From the Morning Oregonian. EQUALITY, Skagit County, Wash., March 9 -

Constitutions at "Aganativ" Described by Member of the Brotherhood.

From the Mensing Organiza.

Equative Colony was located under the auspices of the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, with a view to test the practical workings of cooperation, and asks with a view to assist. The colony was organized Nov. 1, 1967. Become weekly the colony was organized Nov. 1, 1967, there we celebrate Nov. 1 of each pera as our colony's birthag. Our location is on 600 acres of land, of which deed is held by the national officers of the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, or the use and under the entire control of the colony was organized nor be sold as long as two members of the colony remain to cooperate.

There has been a vest amount of labor performed during the two years of resistence here, in the way of clearing land and dicking seam, and asks in operating the mill and furnishing the same with the companies of the colony remain to coopera, and asks in operating the mill and furnishing the same with the colony remain to cooperate the same with the colony remain to cooperate the same with the colony that the colony the colony of the colony remain to cooperate the same and the colony and the colony that the colony remain to cooperate.

There has been a vast amount of labor performed during the two years of the colony remain to cooperate, in the way of charitation, which has the proper doctors and without the same with the colony that the colony the colony of the colony that the colony that

JOHN L. SULLIVAN TALKS.

MONOLOGUES TO AN ADMIRING CIR-CLE IN HIS SALOON.

Fate of the Walter Who Served Steak to Him on a Friday-A Touching Poem About Jack Dempsey's Grave-Wisdom Evoked by a Guileful Man From Boston.

These are the days when John Lawrence Sullivan, once champion pugilist of the world, likes to sit in the rear of his saloon surrounded by admiring friends and talk of the time when he was truly a great man. When John L. talks those in range of his voice are supposed to listen. Mr. Sullivan will not brook interruptions of any kind. Even an exclamation of suprise or wonder, or a laugh at the humor of the ex-Great One, will be met by a slight arching of the eyebrows, which means volumes to the man who has learned by experience to read the signs on John L's face. Neither is it safe to attempt to leave the circle clothes upon their backs, their wives or their while Mr. Sullivan is talking. Such a course liberty. Strange to say the average school his- would indicate lack of appreciation, and John tory has abounded in a description of the L is like unto a roating bull when he thinks could from the stump or the lecture rostrum. Indian in nearly every point except the details an attempt is being made to belittle him. In justice to the ex-Great One, however, it should be said Relies of the Indian bowling alley are rare that few ever care to leave the circle around him

except in a few sections of the country, thus when he is telling the stories about himself showing that the game was not a universal | John L was in a particularly happy mood one, and of all the games which the Indian one night last week, and with a long black eigar one, and of all the games which the Indian plaged bowling is undoubtedly the most remote. The Western Reserve of Ohio was one of the centre for the Indian bowlers. In several parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre for the Indian bowlers in several parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and the parts of Ashtabula county some of the centre and of light colored stone and range in size from an ordinary league and down to the common small toy rubber bulk makes reasonably smooth surface. The game was more to see how far one could roil rather than accuracy to small toy rubber bulk makes the parts of the parts of the centre of the parts o played bowling is undoubtedly the most re- stuck in one side of his mouth and his hat pulled gracefully over one eye, he sat tilted back in a chair in the rear of his saloon, with his thumbs

man.
"Say," he exclaimed, "you're done, see, done,
Bartender, give dis guy a drink and a dgar and

We enjoy here the right of free thinking, of free speech, and of a free ballot for both men and women, together with the enjoyment of congenial society when our day's work (of nine hours) is done. We work and hope for the upbuilding of our principles, but if we fail it will but prove our own incompetency; and it will be left for others more wise of more fortunate than we are to inscribe those same untarnished principles upon their industrial shield and carry them to victory.

Sade Smith Long.

Another Piano Tuner Mistake.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky. March 10.— M. F. Burgner, a plano tuner of Morristown. Tenn., actived here to-day from Barboursville, having been run out of town at the point of a pistol because he was thought to be a Pinkerton detective in search of evidence against the sassasin of Goebel.

MICHOLESBORO, Ky. March 10.— M. F. Burgner, a plano tuner of Morristown. Tenn., actived here to-day from Barboursville, having been run out of town at the point of a pistol because he was thought to be a Pinkerton detective in search of evidence against the sassasin of Goebel.